

NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. CLXVIII

Harold N. Moldenke

AEGIPHILA PERUVIANA var. *OBLONGIFOLIA* (Rusby) Mold., stat. nov.
Aegiphila oblongifolia Rusby, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 27: 81.
1900.

ALOYSIA BOLIVIENSIS Mold., sp. nov.

Frutex, ramulis subtetragonis minutissime puberulis; foliis plerumque quaternis aromaticis petiolatis; petiolis gracillimis 5--6 mm. longis minutissime puberulis; laminis foliorum anguste lanceolatis maturitate ca. 5 cm. longis 2 cm. latis apicaliter obtusis subrotundisve basaliter abrupte acutis supra minutissime puberulis rugulosis subitus densissime puberulis; inflorescentiis axillaribus plerumque quaternis toto 2--4 cm. longis; pedunculis variis gracillimis minutissime puberulis 1--2 cm. longis densissime multifloris; calicibus extus densissime pubescentibus, margine 5-lobatis, lobis purpureis; corolla albida extus puberulis.

A low shrub, about 1.5 m. tall; branches rather slender, subtetragonal, densely and very minutely puberulent throughout; principal internodes 2.5--4 cm. long, rather uniform; leaf-scars elevated and prominent, parallel to the branches, oblong, ca. 2.5 mm. long; leaves mostly quaternate, sometimes ternate, aromatic, rather uniform in shape and size, but decreasing in size on the upper inflorescence-bearing portions of the branches; petioles very slender, 5--6 mm. long, densely and very minutely puberulent; leaf-blades narrowly lanceolate, at maturity about 5 cm. long and 2 cm. wide, smaller in the upper inflorescence-bearing portion of the branches, apically obtuse or rotundate, basally abruptly acute, marginally uniformly and bluntly serrulate from the apex practically to the base, very minutely puberulent and shallowly rugulose above, very densely puberulent beneath; inflorescence axillary, mostly quaternate at each node of the upper portion of the branches, in all 2--4 cm. long during anthesis; peduncles various in length even at the same node, very slender, 1--2 cm. long, very minutely puberulent; floriferous portion of the spike 1--2 cm. long during anthesis, densely many-flowered; calyx very densely pubescent on the outer surface, the rim deeply 5-lobed, the lobes narrowly triangular and apically attenuate and usually purplish; corolla small, white, externally puberulent.

The species is based on J. C. Solomon 7410 from a thorn scrub of *Prosopis*, *Dodonaea*, and *Atriplex* 2 km. east (below) of Mecapaca, at 16°40' S., 68°01' W., at 2900 m. altitude, La Paz, Bolivia, collected on March 28, 1982, and deposited in the Lundell Herbarium at the University of Texas.

LEIOTHRIX MUCRONATA var. *GLABRA* Mold., var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma speciei typica pedunculis glabris recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its peduncles glabrous.

The variety is based on Julian A. Steyermark 75926 from wet soil of a large swamp in the east-central portion of the summit of Apácaro-tepui, at 2450--2500 m. altitude, Chimantá Massif, Bolívar, Venezuela, collected on June 21 or 22, 1953, and deposited in the United States National Herbarium in Washington. The collector notes: "in dense clumps; leaves shorter than those of 75925".

LIPPIA LAMIANA (Mold.) Mold., comb. nov.

Lantana lamiana Mold., Lilloa 5: 413. 1940.

VITEX GIGANTEA var. *CONGESTIFLORA* Mold., var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei inflorescentiis valde congestis pedunculis valde abbreviatis usque ad 5 mm. longis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in its very congested inflorescences, the peduncles less than 1 cm. long.

The variety is based on Robin B. Foster 3858 from along the edge of a cocha near the settlement of Limoncocha, at 240 m. altitude, Napo, Ecuador, collected on September 27, 1977, and deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The tree apparently comes into full anthesis while still leafless.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE ERIOCAULACEAE. LXXXVIII

Harold N. Moldenke

ERIOCAULON QUINQUANGULARE L.

Additional & emended synonymy: *Leucacephala graminifolia* Roxb., Hort. Beng., imp. 1, 68. 1814. *Leucocephala graminifolia* Roxb., Fl. Ind. 3: 612 & 865. 1832. *Eriocaulon graminifolium* L. ex C. B. Robinson, Philip. Journ. Sci. Bot. 7: 415, in syn. 1912.

Additional & emended bibliography: J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, imp. 1, 2: 206. 1791; Roxb., Hort. Beng., imp. 1, 68. 1814; LaMaout & Decne., Trait. Gén. Bot. 589. 1868; C. B. Robinson, Philip. Journ. Sci. Bot. 7: 415. 1912; Fyson, Journ. Ind. Bot. 2: 139, 204, & 259--260, fig. 1 & 2, pl. 9. 1921; Fyson, Indian Sp. Erioc. pl. 9. 1923; C. A. Gardn., Enum. Pl. Austral. Occid. 1: 17. 1930; Worsdell, Ind. Lond. Suppl. 1: 376. 1941; Savage, Cat. Linn. Herb. Lond. 21. 1945; Balapure, Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. 68: 374. 1971; Amaratunga, Ceyl. Journ. Sci. Biol. 12: 189. 1977; Babu, Herb. Fl. Dehra Dun 546 & 548. 1977; Monteiro-Scanavacca & Mazzoni, Revist. Bras. Bot. 1: 63. 1978; Sharma, Shetty, Vivekan., & Rathakrishn., Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. 75: 38. 1978; Singh, Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. 75: 318. 1978; Holm, Pancho, Berger, & Plucknett, Geogr. Atlas World Weeds 148. 1979; Mold., Phytophlogia 41: 453, 455, & 462. 1979; Monteiro, Giulietti, Mazzoni, &